United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/31/CHN/3*

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 September 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-first session
5-16 November 2018

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on China**

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 122 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) recommended ratifying the ICCPR, the CED, and the Rome Statue of the ICC.[4] JS35 urged China to provide a detailed timeline for the ratification of the ICCPR by 2020.[5] Cultural Survival (CS) recommended ratifying ILO Convention 169.[6]

3. Chinese Association for International Understanding called on the Government to carry out constructive dialogue and cooperation in human rights, enhance global governance on human rights, and facilitate sustainable and healthy progress of international human rights cause.[7]

B. National human rights framework[8]

4. Amnesty International (AI) emphasized that China had made no progress in establishing a national human rights institution. AI also expressed concern regarding the "national security" legal structure, which includes Anti-Espionage Law, the National Security Law, the Anti-terrorism Law, the Foreign NGO Management Law, the Cyber

* Reissued for technical reasons on 10 October 2018.

** The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

Security Law, the National Intelligence Law, and the Regulations on Religious Affairs. These laws and regulations use vague and overly broad concepts of national security, grant effectively unchecked powers to the authorities, lack safeguards to protect against arbitrary detention and infringements to the right to privacy and freedom of expression, and can also be misused by the authorities to silence dissent, censor information and harass and prosecute human rights defenders.[9]

5. Human Rights Watch (HRW) expressed concern about the Chinese government's drive to employ the latest technologies, including biometric collection, artificial intelligence, and big data, in strengthening mass surveillance across the country without oversight, transparency, or privacy protections. In this regard, HRW highlighted that in 2012, the Chinese authorities launched a nationwide social credit system, which rates citizens on a range of behaviours from shopping habits to online speech [10]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[11]

6. JS16 expressed concern that there was no specific law in place that explicitly stipulates for prohibition against discrimination and unequal treatment of LGBT persons, while noting the lack of Anti-Discrimination Law and/or Employment Anti-Discrimination Law for LGBT persons.[12]

7. HRW stated that China remained hostile to activism by women's rights groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) groups.[13] Rainbow Project China (Rainbow China) also stated that the Government had not made any substantive progress in law or practice towards ensuring Chinese citizens enjoy equal rights regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rainbow China also noted allegations of forced conversion therapy, in which some government-run hospitals were involved.[14]

8. JS30 stated that China's "household registration" (*hukou*) system strictly limited access to social services and social and economic rights protection to registered residents in specific locations, and discriminated against certain social groups.[15]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[16]

9. Protect Women's Rights stated that the Government had improved targeted financial measures by setting up re-lending programmes, which offers loans to the poor at lower interest rates than those of agricultural re-lending programmes.[17]

10. JS28 noted the huge economic discrepancy between ethnic groups and also between the inland area and the coastal area.[18] SURES Estudios y Defensa en Derechos Humanos also noted that there were still major inequalities between the urban and rural populations, where access to public services and the enjoyment of social rights mark the great differences that must be overcome.[19]

11. All-China Environment Federation noted that environmental NGOs faced difficulties of unstable funding and insufficient professional knowledge of environmental litigation, and a large number of grassroots environmental NGOs still lacked the capacity for conducting international exchanges and cooperation.[20]

12. JS25 highlighted that China's large-scale infrastructure and investment projects in Tibet, such as major hydropower dams, mining sites, or settlement programs for Tibetan nomads and pastoralists, had often resulted in violations of Tibetan's economic social and cultural rights, such as their rights to livelihood and to adequate housing.[21]

13. JS38 stated that China had breached its obligation to respect the rights to adequate food and nutrition, and a healthy environment by failing to refrain from measures causing a detrimental impact on the environment.[22]

14. AI expressed concern that Chinese laws and regulations did not reference the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights nor place related human rights due diligence requirements on Chinese companies operating either domestically or overseas.[23] JS27 noted that the scope of the Chinese law was limited to domestic jurisdiction and could not be used to regulate Chinese companies' operations beyond China's borders. JS27 urged China to incorporate protections for international human rights standards into new legislation addressing outbound investment and overseas development assistance, and to amend, as needed, complementary existing regulations on ownership, corporate governance or responsible business conduct. With respect to Chinese companies' operations in Myanmar, Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability urged China to respect human rights in countries where it maintains business activities, such as through conducting due diligence involving human rights impact assessments, and provide access to effective remedy for those who are negatively impacted by its businesses' activities.[24]

15. JS3 also emphasized that Chinese mining companies, particularly those involved in the Mirador and San Carlos Panantza projects in Ecuador had engaged in irregular land-acquisition practices, such as irregular purchase without consultation, arbitrary claims of mining rights and filing civil actions against families without property titles. Through such practices and with the support of the security forces, these companies had brought about forced eviction and involuntary displacement of a total of 42 indigenous families.[25]

16. JS13 also highlighted the violations committed by state-owned China National Petroleum Company through their partner BGP Bolivia, which shows their non-compliance to the international human rights standards for the protection of the human rights of indigenous peoples and to agreements emanating from the process of consultation and free, prior and informed consent, including harassment and criminalization of indigenous social and environmental monitors.[26]

Human rights and counter-terrorism[27]

17. AI expressed concern that Uighurs and Tibetans continue to be charged with "separatism" for peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression and maintaining their cultural identity.[28]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[29]

18. JS24 noted that China was one of only 33 countries that currently retain the death penalty for drug offences in its domestic law. Statistics on death sentences and executions, however, were considered so sensitive that they remain a State secret, making it impossible to know the true number of death sentences and executions that take place each year.[30]

19. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) condemned China for the continued possession of nuclear weapons urging the Government to take immediate measures to halt any attempt of developing nuclear weapons. ICAN noted that the most relevant rights concern for a nuclear weapon attack is the right to life and highlighted that the failure to make public information on the testing of nuclear weapons, especially in contaminated areas, would lead to consequences to life standards and protection of the people.[31]

20. Safeguard Defenders (SD) noted that the use of enforced disappearances had significantly increased since the previous UPR review cycle. SD also noted that there had been a regulatory framework put in place to intentionally remove the need to publicly include information on judicial procedure on Residential Surveillance at a Designated Location.[32]

21. The Rights Practice expressed concern about the use of unofficial places of detention, arbitrary detention, restrictions on access to lawyers, the risk of torture, and televised confessions.[33] The Law Society of England and Wales stated that since 2013, lawyers had been victims of arrest and detention, and such arrest and detention had since increased as witnessed during the "709 crackdown", the profile of most of these lawyers have connection to representation in cases involving human rights violations.[34]

39. JS8 expressed concern that the legislative and administrative restrictions on trade unions. Labour rights advocacy activists and labour NGOs continued to be subjected to torture and cruel treatment in forms of physical threats and assaults to staff and volunteers.[65]

40. JS37 emphasized that China had not implemented any of the six accepted recommendations related to elections and political participation since the 2013 UPR review.[66]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[67]

41. JS31 emphasized that child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse remained serious issues in China recommending that the Government take effective measures, including establishing national and local-level systems to protect children from child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse.[68] JS36 recommended that China take effective measures, including establishing national and local-level systems to protect children from child labour, child trafficking, and sexual abuse.[69]

Right to privacy and family life[70]

42. HRW noted that in Xinjiang, authorities were mandating the collection of DNA samples, fingerprints, iris scans, and blood types of all residents in the region between the age of 12 and 65.[71] AN also highlighted that under the Cyber Security Law, the Chinese authorities had the power to order the deletion or closure of websites and social media accounts recommending that China review and amend existing legislation, including the Cyber security Law, in line with international human rights standards, including by eliminating data localization and real name requirements.[72]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[73]

43. All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) urged the Government to conduct research on minimum wage bargaining, to tighten up inspection of wage payment for migrant workers, and to enhance efforts to step up collective wage bargaining to better protect the labour and economic rights of the disadvantaged groups.[74]

44. Centre for Human Rights Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences stated that interpretations of national labour laws were inconsistent, and China's administrative and judicial departments should reinforce the unification of legal interpretations. Coverage of social insurance had to be further expanded.[75]

45. JS4 noted that, despite the commitment made by China in the second cycle UPR to ensuring work safety, there were still troubling reports regarding worker's safety.[76] Labour Action China (LAC) noted that there were more than 10 per cent of chronic chemical poisoning victims in the electronics industry in the region of Guangdong. LAC also emphasized that there was no guarantee of procedural fairness, especially when the burden of proof is borne by the victims, instead of perpetrators, particularly for victims of occupational leukaemia.[77] JS4 recommended strengthening independent labour inspection and enforcement of occupation safety and health legislations.[78]

Right to social security[79]

46. JS15 expressed concern about inadequate human resources and inadequate humanitarian service urging China to enhance support to humanitarian work, and to improve the social security and assistance system to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable people.[80]

47. ACFTU urged China to: pay close attention to the growing problems regarding workers' right to social insurance; ensure that laws and regulations governing social insurance are enforced; and improve the social insurance system by expanding insurance coverage to meet the needs of workers.[81] JS30 stated that Chinese employers largely failed to comply with China's Labour Contract Law and Social Insurance Law in providing

insurances to rural migrant workers whereby these workers could not afford to enrol in basic insurance programmes.[82]

Right to an adequate standard of living[83]

48. Fundavivienda urged China to continue generating policies that provide better conditions for rural workers and their families, who do not enjoy the same public services, protection, benefits and work as the urban population.[84]

Right to health[85]

49. Save Environment Save Humans encouraged the Government to continuously focus on improving health-related mechanisms, and to enhance the capacity in the field of health.[86]

50. Treatment Action Group expressed concern that policies shaping China's TB response and laws protecting the rights of people with TB were not fully developed and were incongruent with the progress made on HIV law and policy.[87]

51. Leitner Center for International Law and Justice stated that for sex workers, people living with HIV, and people who use drugs in China, stigma and discrimination continued to pose obstacles to full realization of fundamental human rights.[88] China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation urged the Government to include sexual and reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, to strengthen family planning and reproductive health service capacity in less developed areas, and to pay attention to sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as to the service needs of the specific sub-groups.[89] CS expressed concern that as compared with China's general HIV rate, the incidence rates were the highest in ethnic minority regions.[90]

52. Health in Action expressed concern about the health situation of workers in China where most workers from poor backgrounds are vulnerable to long working hours and occupational illnesses.[91]

Right to education[92]

53. Initiative to Advance Human Rights Education expressed concern that the authorities had criminalized human rights education and documentation activities of NGOs, and that the school curriculum lacked information on universal human rights principles.[93] China Society for Human Rights Studies expressed concern about the insufficiency of human rights knowledge, and suggested that college degree in law should take human rights law as one of the required courses, and called for the implementation of this action widely in universities.[94]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[95]

54. Save the Children and Women stated that there had been relevant organizations in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, which forms a multi-dimensional and well-coordinated network for gender equality and women's development.[96] China Women's Development Foundation recommended that the Government pay closer attention to the needs of women in development and enhance policy support and financial support.[97]

55. JS1 expressed concern about the weak laws of China that fail to combat gender discrimination in employment, and that the new anti-domestic violence law that lacks operability. China's Criminal Law did not explicitly criminalize trafficking for the exploitative purposes of forced labour, debt bondage, or involuntary servitude, and lack of accountability for purchasers of trafficked victims. The Charity Law and Overseas NGO Domestic Activities Management Law had placed limitations on the operations of Chinese NGOs, and the Chinese authorities did not amend laws to promote participation by women in legislative bodies at both national and local levels.[98]

56. JS36 noted gender-based discrimination in employment highlighting that the occupational segregation and gender pay gap still exist. Women working in informal sectors received lower income and less social security. Rural women's rights and interests in relation to land were violated occasionally.[99]

57. JS37 stated that women continued to be under-represented in Party and government leadership. The authorities had not met the 30 per cent goal for women's participation in government and political agencies, and had not made additional efforts to ensure equal political participation for women in china's legislative and advisory bodies at all levels.[100]

Children[101]

58. According to Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC), corporal punishment of children in China is lawful at home and in alternative care and some day-care settings, but unlawful in school and penal institutions settings.[102]

59. Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center noted challenges regarding child protection, which includes network protection, lack of specialized professionals, and social organizations, and capacity building.[103] Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament also noted incidents such as child abuse by pre-school teachers.[104]

60. JS31 expressed concern that migrant children, especially girls were more susceptible to becoming child labourers due to poverty, gender discrimination, and limited access to public services such as education and state subsidies. Due to the restrictive "*hukou*" system, many migrant parents faced the difficult choice of leaving their children behind who have little parental protection and are extremely vulnerable to abuse. The birth control policy had led to the abortions of foetuses, or killing or abandoning of disabled or female infants.[105]

Persons with disabilities[106]

61. Lao Women's Union noted the Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2016-2020), which has a special set up for basic welfare security and improving policies to support employment and business operation and implementing key rehabilitation projects for persons with disabilities.[107]

62. Beijing Disabled Person's Federation noted that persons with disabilities were faced with problems such as insufficient numbers of social handicap organizations, differences in services provided by social handicap organizations, gaps between rural and urban areas, shortage of social handicap organizations in rural and mountainous regions, and scarcity of various service resources.[108]

63. China Foundation for Human Rights Development expressed concern about the inclusive education for children with disabilities, of which there is a lack of correct general understanding in Chinese society. It encouraged teachers of regular education to participate in special education trainings.[109]

Minorities[110]

64. Society for Threatened Peoples noted the threats on religion, information, movement, and assembly posed to Tibetans and U ghur people recommending that China acknowledge the Tibetan, Mongol and Uyghur cultures and respect their basic rights.[111]

65. JS35 stated that China continued its attack on and used torture against Tibetan human rights defenders in line with its denial of self-determination to Tibetans. China enacted policies and practices that actively violate the right to freedom of religion for Tibetan Buddhists. The authorities used "Chinese-centric" schools as a mechanism for assimilating Tibetans into Chinese culture.[112] JS35 also expressed concern that human rights defenders had regularly faced arbitrary detention, torture and violations of their cultural rights and the right to freedom of association and assembly.[113] Canada Tibet Committee noted the persistent poverty problem in Tibet.[114]

66. China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges stressed that Xinjiang lagged behind the more developed parts of China encouraging the Government to step up

the support for Xinjiang and promote the sustained and sound economic and social development in Xinjiang.[115]

67. HRW highlighted that in some minority areas, the situation of minorities had worsened. Since around April 2016, tens of thousands of Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities had been sent to extralegal "political education centers" where they are held *incommunicado* indefinitely without charge or trial.[116] CS also highlighted that ethnic minority human rights defenders were arrested, prosecuted and charged. CS further expressed concern about restrictions on movement, which specifically target Tibetans who were prevented from international travel.[117]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[118]

68. Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research stated that migrant workers' awareness and capacity of rights protection were still weak, NGOs for migrant workers were not enough to satisfy the needs of protecting migrant workers' rights, and more lawyers were needed to provide legal aid services to migrant workers.[119]

69. JS4 noted that migrant workers were treated like second-class citizens and were subjected to different forms of exploitation and discrimination on a daily basis. Migrant rural workers were ineligible to apply for social housing or subsidized apartments. Consequently, over 46 per cent of rural migrant workers spent 15.4 per cent of their income on accommodation when their employers failed to provide subsidized accommodation.[120]

70. JS30 stated that the large-scale forced eviction of migrant workers from Beijing in 2017 provided a window into China's rural-urban segregation and state-sanctioned discrimination against rural migrants. The Government authorities undertook "safety" campaigns to evict residents and demolish sub-standard buildings failing to address the underlying causes that force people to live in such dangerous conditions.[121]

71. Citizens' Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees noted that many North Korean defectors were arrested by the Chinese authorities and were forcefully deported, detained or repatriated.[122]

5. Specific regions or territories[123]

72. JS5 noted that Hong Kong, China had yet to establish a human rights commission with investigative powers and a mandate that would cover the full range of human rights.[124]

73. Civil Human Rights Front noted the problems associated with unrepresentative elections, pre-selection of candidates and disqualification of elected legislators in Hong Kong, China.[125]

74. Society for Community Organization stated that the poverty issue in Hong Kong became more obvious calling for a comprehensive anti-poverty strategy and a wealth distributive mechanism to narrow the income disparity.[126]

75. JS6 stated that China prohibited freedom of expression through restrictions on publishing by using intimidation tactics designed to systematically block Hong Kong-based publications from entering Mainland China. Censorship and self-censorship had restricted the work of independent media outlets. Verbal and written threats, sometimes even physical assaults, had been levelled against journalists with the intention to intimidate and silence them and limit the public's ability to receive impartial information.[127]

76. JS9 noted that workers in Hong Kong, China had the longest working hours in the world, normally more than 50 hours per week.[128]

77. Pathfinders Limited (PFL) stated that there was no law or policy that addresses the situation of a mother or child during maternity leave and the interplay between maternity leave and the so-called "live-in rule," the Hong Kong, China Government requirement that foreign domestic workers live in their employer's residence. PFL recommended that the Hong Kong, China Government devise detailed and practical policy guidelines stipulating how lawfully to manage the pregnancy and statutory maternity leave of foreign domestic workers.[129]

78. HIA stated that health policies in Hong Kong, China exhibited a downstream approach by focusing narrowly on healthcare system, and that there had been instances of policy incoherence from non-health sectors that could reverse the efforts of public health education.[130] JS9 highlighted that certain groups faced structural barriers in accessing primary health care, such as opening hours, language barriers and discrimination. Access to post treatment at public hospitals is difficult and Pre-treatment is not available in the public health system.[131]

79. GIEACPC noted that in Hong Kong, China, corporal punishment of children was still lawful in the home, in alternative care and in some day care settings recommending that the Government enact explicit prohibition of all corporal punishment and repeal any legal defences or authorisations for its use.[132]

80. JS4 stated that 15 millions of rural migrant workers who live with their parents in urban areas were not entitled to free compulsory education.[133] JS9 stated that children of asylum seekers, refugees and workers who arrived in Hong Kong, China through Foreign Domestic Helper and Supplementary Labour Schemes had no right of abode, even if born in Hong Kong, China. Further, non-refoulement claimants were considered to be "illegal immigrants", even if their non-refoulement claims had been substantiated. Non-refoulement claimants and their children were only allowed to attend school after approval of the Immigration Department.[134]

81. JS9 stated that there was no support for persons with disabilities to live in the community, and that they had been sent to hospitals or arrested without proper investigation. In terms of employment, the Productivity Assessment Mechanism allowed an employee with a disability to be paid less than the minimum wage. The Mental Health Ordinance restricted the legal capacity of persons with disabilities on the ground of mental capacity.[135]

82. New Macau Association (NMA) expressed concerns about the unequal and indirect elections in Macau, China the freedom of expression and movement, as well as issues on privacy and surveillance. Macau police frequently denied Hong Kong journalists, lawmakers, social activists, scholars and writers from entering Macau, China based on the "Internal Security Framework Law", claiming that the visitor in question would "pose a threat to the internal security of Macau, China". NMA noted that the mechanism to protect citizens' personal data from abuse by authorities was weak. Macau, China had no policies honoring transgender people's gender identity and failed to make the domestic violence law available to same-sex victims.[136]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.
Civil society
Individual submissions:

AACGCJ	Academic Alliance for Correcting Groundless Criticisms of Japan, Tokyo (Japan);
AccessNow	AccessNow, New York (United States of America);
ACEF	中华环保联合会, Beijing (China);
ACFD	アジア自由民主連帯協議会,Tokyo-to hatiouji city katakuramati (Japan);
ACFTU	All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Beijing (China);
ACLA	China Lawyers Association, Beijing (China);
ACYF	All-China Youth Federation, Beijing (China);
ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
BDPF	Beijing Disabled Person's Federation, Beijing (China);
BHRC	Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
BCLARC	Beijing Children' Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing

	(China);
BZMWLARC	Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing (China);
CAFIU	Chinese Association for International Understanding, Beijing (China);
CAPDTC	China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture, Beijing (China);
CCCS	China Care and Compassion Society, Beijing (China);
CCTC	Canada Tibet Committee, Montreal (Canada);
CDPF	China Disabled Persons' Federation, Beijing (China);
Cemafee2018	中国少数民族艺外交流协会-China Ethnic Minorities' Association for External Exchanges, Beijing (China);
CFHRD	China Foundation for Human Rights Development, Beijing (China);
CFPA	CFPA-China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Beijing (China);
CHINAFPA	China Family Planning Association, Beijing (China);
CHNK	Citizens' Coalition for Human Rights of Abductees and North Korean Refugees, Seoul (Republic of Korea);
CHRLCG	China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
CHRS of CASS	Center for Human Rights Studies of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing (China);
CIDF	China Internet Development Foundation, Beijing (China);
CIGD	Centro de Investigacion Global para el Desarrollo, Caracas (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
Civil Human Rights Front	Civil Human Rights Front, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
CLS	China Law Society, Beijing (China);
CNIE	China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Beijing (China);
CPAPD	Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, Beijing (China);
CRCCA	China Religious Culture Communication Association, Beijing (China);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge (United States of America);
CSHRS	China Society for Human Rights Studies, Beijing (China);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
CTRC	China Tibetology Research Center, Beijing (China);
CUAES	China Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Beijing (China);
CWDF	China Women's Development Foundation, Beijing (China);
CWT	Covenants Watch Taiwan, Taipei (Taiwan Province of China);
DHF	The Dui Hua Foundation, San Francisco (United States of America);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
FANJ	Fundacion Antonio Nunez Jimenez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre, La Habana (Cuba);
FIDH	International Federation for Human Rights, Paris (France);
FLD	Front Line Defenders – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
FMC	Federacion de Mujeres Cubanas, Habana (Cuba);
Fundavivienda	Fundacion Venezolana por el Derecho a la Vivienda, Caracas ((Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HIA	Health In Action, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
HKJPC	Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special

	Administrative Region);
HK Alliance	Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic democratic movements in China, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
HKUL	Hong Kong Unison, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
HRIC	Human Rights in China, New York (United States of America);
HRRI	Happiness Realization Research Institute, Tokyo (Japan);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
HRWC	Human Rights of Women and Children, New Delhi (India);
HRWF	Human Rights without Frontiers, Brussels (Belgium);
IAHRE	The Initiative to Advance Human Rights Education, Wuhan (China);
IAHRL China	Independent Association of Human Rights Lawyers in China, (China);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
LAC	Labour Action China, Sheung (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
Leitner Center	Leitner Center for International Law & Justice, New York (United States of America);
LSEW	The Law Society of England and Wales, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
LWU	Lao Women's Union, Vientiane (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
MATA	Myanmar Alliance fort Transparency and Accountability, Yangon (Myanmar);
NMA	New Macau Association, Macau, (China, Macao Special Administrative Region);
PFL	PathFinders Limited, Kowloon (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
PWR	Protect Women's Rights, Dombivali (India);
Rainbow China	Rainbow Project China, (China);
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris (France);
SAR	Scholars At Risk, New York (United States of America);
SCW	Save the Children and Women, Mumbai (India);
SD	Safeguard Defenders, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
SERW	Social-Economic Rights Watch, (China);
SESH	Save Environment Save Humans, Thakurli (India) ;
SoCO	Society for Community Organization, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region);
STPI	Society for Threatened Peoples International, Goettingen (Germany);
Sures	SURES ESTUDIOS Y DEFENSE EN DERECHOS HUMANOS, Caracas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
TAG-NY	Treatment Action Group, New York (United States of America);
TRP	The Rights Practice, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
UHRMV	The Committee to Monitor Violations of the Universal Human Rights, Sapporo City Hokkaido (Japan);
UNJC	National Union of Jurists of Cuba, La Habana (Cuba);
WBO	World Barua Organization, Geneva (Switzerland);
Xiaowaves	Xiaowaves, Hong Kong (China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Women's Rights Monitor (WRM) The Anti-Discrimination Legal Aid Group (ADLA) The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: International Federation

for Human Rights (FIDH) Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR);

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: COORDINADORA DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INDÍGENAS DE LA CUENCA AMAZÓNICA (COICA) Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) Asociación Ambiente y Sociedad (AAS) Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Laboral y Agrario (CEDLA) CONECTAS Direitos Humanos;

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Globalization Monitor (GM), Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU), Labour Action China (LAC), Worker Empowerment (WE);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Centre for Comparative and Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor, Hong Kong Unison;

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: PEN Hong Kong, PEN International, PEN Canada, University of Hong Kong Centre for Comparative and Public Law, University of Toronto Faculty of Law International Human Rights Program;

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Religious Freedom in China a cause of concern, Soteria International, Association on Study of Religion and Human Rights (TASRHR);

JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by**: China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group (CHRLCG), Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in China (HKA), Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU), Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese (HKJP), Labour Action China (LAC);

JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by**: Hong Kong UPR Coalition (HKUPR Coalition) including, Civil Human Rights Front, Disabilities CV, Hong Kong Watch, Justice Centre Hong Kong, Les Corner Empowerment Association, PEN Hong Kong, Pink Alliance, Planet Ally, The Hong Kong Society for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees;

JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Coalicion Peru, Federación Provincial de Mujeres de Cotabambas (FEPROMUC); Frente de Defensa de los Intereses y Desarrollo de la Provincia de Cotabambas, Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros; Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos Perú EQUIDAD CooperAcción, Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI); Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui).

JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by**: Coalicion Peru; Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP); Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos Perú (EQUIDAD); CooperAcción; Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI), Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui).

JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by**: International Federation for Human Rights, Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales, Ecuador (CDES); Centro de Documentación Información, Bolivia (CEDIB); Acción Solidaria para el Desarrollo, Peru (CooperAcción); Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina (FARN); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos, Peru (EQUIDAD); Acción Ecológica, Ecuador; Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (APDHB); Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos, Peru (APRODEH); La Comunidad Amazónica de

Acción Social Cordillera del Cóndor Mirador, Ecuador (CASCOMI); Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos, Ecuador (CEDHU); Central de Comunidades Indígenas Tacana II Río Madre de Dios, Bolivia (CITRMD); Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Perú (CNDDHH); EarthRights International (ERI); Federación Provincial de Mujeres de Cotabambas, Perú (FEPROMUC); Frente de Defensa de los Intereses y Desarrollo de la Provincia de Cotabambas, Perú; Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Siderúrgicos del Perú (FNTMMSP); Fórum Teles Pires, Brazil (FTP); Pueblos Shuar Arutam, Ecuador (PSHA); Red Muqui, Red de Propuesta y Acción, Perú; Red Eclesial Panamazónica, Ecuador (REPAM).

JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Central de Comunidades Indígenas Tacana II Río Madre de Dios (CITRMD); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (APDHB); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB).

JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (ACNU); Asociación Cubana de Esperanto; Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores; Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal; Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales; Asociación de Bomberos Voluntarios de Cuba; Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba; Asociación de Técnicos Azucareros de Cuba; Asociación Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuaba; Asociación Hermanos Saíz; Asociación Médica del Caribe; Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores; Asociación Nacional de Sordos de Cuba; Asociación Nacional del Ciego; Brigadas Técnicas Juveniles; Central de Trabajadores de Cuba; Centro de Estudios sobre Juventud; Centro de Intercambio y Referencia Iniciativa Comunitaria; Centro de Investigación de la Economía Mundial; Centro Félix Varela; Centro Oscar Arnulfo Romero; Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba; Federación Cubana de Actividades Subacuáticas; Federación Cubana del Deporte Canino; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas; Fundación "Antonio Núñez Jiménez" de la Naturaleza y el Hombre Fundación "Fernando Ortiz"; Fundación "Nicolás Guillén"; Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano; Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos Sociedad Civil Patrimonio Comunidad y Medio Ambiente; Sociedad Cubana de Alergología; Sociedad Cubana de Anatomía Patológica; Sociedad Cubana de Anestesiología y Reanimación; Sociedad Cubana de Angiología y Cirugía Vascular Sociedad Cubana de Antropología Biológica; Sociedad Cubana de Ateroesclerosis Sociedad Cubana de Bioingeniería; Sociedad Cubana de Cardiología Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Fisiológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Morfológicas; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Endoscópica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Maxilo-Facial; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Pediátrica; Sociedad Cubana de Cirugía Plástica y Caumatología; Sociedad Cubana de Coloproctología; Sociedad Cubana de Dermatología; Sociedad Cubana de Educadores en Ciencias de la Salud Sociedad Cubana de Endocrinología y Enfermedades Metabólicas; Sociedad Cubana de Enfermería; Sociedad Cubana de Estomatología; Sociedad Cubana de Estudios Ortodóncicos; Sociedad Cubana de Farmacología; Sociedad Cubana de Gastroenterología; Sociedad Cubana de Geología; Sociedad Cubana de Gerontología; Sociedad Cubana de Hematología; Sociedad Cubana de Higiene y Epidemiología; Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina; Sociedad

	Cubana de Imagenologia; Sociedad Cubana de Informatica Medica; Sociedad Cubana de Inmunologia; Sociedad Cubana de Investigaciones Filosóficas; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Bioenergética y Naturalista; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Familiar; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Fisica y Rehabilitación; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Intensiva y de Emergencia; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Interna; Sociedad Cubana de Medicina Legal; Sociedad Cubana de Microbiologia y Parasitologia; Sociedad Cubana de Nefrologia; Sociedad Cubana de Neumologia; Sociedad Cubana de Neurociencias; Sociedad Cubana de Neurologia y Neurocirugia; Sociedad Cubana de Nutricion Clinica; Sociedad Cubana de Obstetricia y Ginecologia; Sociedad Cubana de Oftalmologia; Sociedad Cubana de Oncologia y Radiobiologia; Sociedad Cubana de Ortopedia y Traumatologia; Sociedad Cubana de Otorrinolaringologia; Sociedad Cubana de Patologia Clinica; Sociedad Cubana de Pediatria; Sociedad Cubana de Periodontologia; Sociedad Cubana de Prótesis Estomatológica; Sociedad Cubana de Psicologia de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Psiquiatria; Sociedad Cubana de Reumatologia; Sociedad Cubana de Salud Pública; Sociedad Cubana de Sociedad Cubana de Retinosis Pigmentaria; Sociedad Cubana de Toxicologia; Sociedad Cubana de Trabajadores Sociales de la Salud; Sociedad Cubana de Urologia; Sociedad Cubana para el Estudio Multidisciplinario de la Sexualidad; Sociedad Cubana para la Promoción de las Fuentes Renovables de Energia y el respeto ambiental; (CUBASOLAR); Sociedad Cultural Jose Marti; Sociedad Economica Amigos del Pais; Sociedad Meteorológica de Cuba; Sociedad Nacional de la Cruz Roja Cubana; Unión Arabe de Cuba; Union de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba; Union de Periodistas de Cuba; Unión Nacional de Arquitectos e Ingenieros de la Construcción de Cuba; Unión de Informáticos de Cuba; Union Nacional de Juristas de Cuba;
JS15	**Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, (China) and Red Cross Society of China Beijing Branch, (China);
JS16	**Joint submission 16 submitted by**: Coalition for Advancing SOGIE Equality, (Switzerland);
JS17	**Joint submission 17 submitted by**: Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (CAP LC); Center for Studies on New Religions (CESNUR); European Interreligious Forum for Religious Freedom (EIFRF); European Federation for Freedom of Belief (FOB); International Observatory of Religious Liberty of Refugees (ORLIR);
JS18	**Joint submission 18 submitted by**: Centro de Derechos Economicos y Sociales (CDES); La Comunidad Amazónica de Acción Social Cordillera del Condor Mirador (CASCOMI); Pueblos Shuar Arutam (PSHA); Red Eclesial Panamazónica (REPAM); Coalición de sociedad civil sobre derechos humanos y empresas chinas en Ecuador;
JS19	**Joint submission 19 submitted by**: CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizen Participation; Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC);
JS20	**Joint submission 20 submitted by**: Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos (APRODEH); Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos (EQUIDAD); CooperAcción; Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH); EarthRights Internacional (ERI); and Red Muqui, red de propuesta y acción (Muqui);
JS21	**Joint submission 21 submitted by**: China Organ Harvest

Research Center (COHRC); Human Rights Law Foundation (HRLF); International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC);

JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by**: Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN); Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS); Fundación Banco de Bosques; Movimiento Patagonia Libre;

JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by**: Free Tibet Gu; Chu Sum; Tibet Watch;

JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by**: Harm Reduction International (HRI) and the International Network of People who Use Drugs (INPUD);

JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by**: International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), (France); and International Campaign for Tibet, (USA);

JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by**: International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), (Switzerland); and The Committee to Protect Journalists;

JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by**: International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), (Switzerland); and Mekong Legal Network;

JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by**: Japan Society for History Textbook Reform, (Japan);Veteran's voices memorial project; Society for the Dissemination of Historical Fact; Society of Volunteers to Correct the False Story about Comfort Women; Society to Pass-down the Real History to the Next Generation; Meeting in Hokkaido aiming at a solution of a forgery problem of the Japanese military "comfort women"; and Japan association for fostering the seeds of historical truth;

JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by**: Lawyers for Lawyers; and Lawyers Rights Watch Canada;

JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by**: Law and Accountability Project; Legal Rights Education Initiative; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);

JS31 **Joint submission 31 submitted by**: Labor Education Initiative (LEI); Children's Rights Project; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD);

JS32 **Joint submission 32 submitted by**: Center for Studies on Freedom of Religion Belief and Conscience (LIREC); and Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Religious Freedom (ADHRRF);

JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by**: Omnium des Libertés, (Republic of Korea); and Canaan Human Rights, (Republic of Korea);

JS34 **Joint submission 34 submitted by**: The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD); and Rights Defence Network (RDN), (China);

JS35 **Joint submission 35 submitted by**: Tibet Advocacy Coalition (TAG); and International Tibet Network (ITN);

JS36 **Joint submission 36 submitted by**: All-China Women's Federation, (China) and Chinese Women's Research Society, (China);

JS37 **Joint submission 37 submitted by:** Civil Society Monitor on Basic-Level Elections; and The Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders;

JS38 **Joint submission 38 submitted by:** FIAN International; Kesatuan Nelayan Tradisional Indonesia/Indonesian; Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI), Jaringan Advokasi Tambang/Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM), Yayasan Suara Nurani Minaesa (YSNM); People's Movement Against Port (PMAPC), National Fisheries Solidarity (NAFSO), and Franciscans International (FI);

JS39	**Joint submission 39 submitted by:** PEN International; Independent Chinese PEN Centre; PEN America; and PEN Tibet.

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.1, 186.2, 186.3, 186.4, 186.5, 186.6, 186.7, 186.8, 186.9, 186.10, 186.11, 186.12, 186.13, 186.14, 186.15, 186.16, 186.17, 186.18, 186.19, 186.20, 186.21, 186.22, 186.23, 186.24, 186.25, 186.26, 186.27, 186.28, 186.29, 186.30, 186.31, 186.32, 186.127, 186.61 186.63, 186.64, 186.65, 186.60, 186.66, 186.67, 186.68, 186.69, 186.70, 186.71, 186.72, 186.73, 186.168.

[4] CSW paras. 62 and 64. See also CWT p.4.

[5] JS35, para. 36.

[6] CS page 8.

[7] CAFIU, para. 7.

[8] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.50, 186.52, 186.53, 186.54, 186.45, 186.146.

[9] AI, pages 2 and 3. See also IAHRE, para. 9; CPAPD, para. 2; JS14, para. 10; CIGD, paras. 2 – 12.

[10] HRW, pp. 3 – 4. See also Xiaowaves, paras. 2, 4, and 7.

[11] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.74, 186.75, 186.76, 186.84, 186.85, 186.89, 186.90, 186.174, 186.175, 186.198.

[12] JS16, paras. 5, 8, and 21.

[13] HRW, p.1.

[14] Rainbow China.

[15] JS31, para. 5.

[16] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.148, 186.149, 186.248, 186.249, 186.250, 186.251, 186.252.

[17] PWR, para. 2. See also SCW and LWU submissions, as well as UNJC, paras. 2-10.

[18] JS28, para. 3.2.

[19] SURES, page 1.

[20] ACEF, para. 4 and 6. See also CNIE paras. 8-9. See also FANJ, para. 2.

[21] JS25, para. 3.

[22] JS38, para. 5.

[23] AI, P. 7 and 8. See also JS39, paras. 5-11.

[24] JS27, pp. 3 and 8. See also MATA, para. 2.

[25] JS3, pp 7-8. See also JS3, paras. 12-19; JS10, para. 11; JS11, paras. 8- 16; JS12, paras. 16-24; JS13, paras. 4-6; JS18, paras 5, 41 and 43; JS20, paras. 33-34; JS22, paras. 6 -11.

[26] JS13, paras. 4-6.
[27] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.239, 186.240.
[28] AI, p.7. See also CPAPD, para. 7.
[29] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.49, 186.51, 186.55, 186.56, 186.62, 186.107, 186.108, 186.109, 186.110, 186.111, 186.112, 186.113, 186.114, 186.115, 186.116, 186.117, 186.118, 186.119, 186.120, 186.121, 186.122, 186.123, 186.128.
[30] JS24, para. 4.
[31] ICAN, p.1.
[32] SD paras. 8 and 12.
[33] TRP, paras 8, 13, 21, 26 and 30.
[34] LSEW, pp 4-5.
[35] JS2, paras. 5 and 7-8. See also SAR, para. 3.
[36] AI, p.3.
[37] HRW, page 1.
[38] SERW, para 5 and 6.
[39] JS 21, p. 4. See also UHRMV, pp. 1-2.
[40] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.124, 186.125, 186.126, 186.129, 186.130, 186.131, 186.132, 186.133.
[41] NUJC, para 5.
[42] HRWF, P. 24. See also DHF, paras. 26-27.
[43] CHRLCG, para. 1 and 8.
[44] JS34, paras. 1, 2, 7, and 37. See also HK Alliance, para 7.
[45] CLS, page 5.
[46] JS29, paras. 10, 12, and 25. See also ACLA, para. 7.
[47] IAHRL China, paras. 2 and 6.
[48] BHRC, para. 9. See also FLD, paras 17 and 18.
[49] ACYF, para. 2.
[50] JS8, paras. 2-4.
[51] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add. 1, paras. 186.136, 186.137, 186.138, 186.139, 186.140, 186.141, 186.142, 186.143, 186.144, 186.145, 186.147, 186.150, 186.151, 186.152, 186.153, 186.154, 186.155, 186.156, 186.157, 186.158, 186.159, 186.160, 186.161, 186.162, 186.163, 186.164, 186.165, 186.166, 186.167, 186.169, 186.170, 186.172, 186.173.
[52] HRIC, para. 14.
[53] ADF International, paras. 1, 4, 10 and 22, and 25. ECLJ, para. 2. See also HKJPC, para 5.
[54] ECLJ, para. 4. See also WBO, p.1.
[55] JS17, paras. 3.3, and 4.3.1. See also CRCCA, paras 9-10, CHNK part. 2, HRWF, page 1, 2, 23, and 24, JS33, 10.2.
[56] CSW, para. 5, 6, and 14. See also CRCCA, paras. 9-10.
[57] JS32, para. 10.1. See also CHNK, part. 2, HRWF, pp 1- 2 and 23-24; JS7, para. 1.4; JS17, para. 11.2.
[58] JS33, para. 4. See also JS19, paras. 2.3, LAC, paras. 35-36, and JS39, paras. 2-5.
[59] JS2, paras. 14-15. See also CWT, para. 4.
[60] JS26, part 3, para. 2.
[61] AN, para. 8 and 22.
[62] FLD, para 12. See also CIDF para. 15.
[63] HRRI, p. 2. RWB, p. 2.
[64] JS4, paras. 9 and 12.
[65] JS8, para. 2.
[66] JS37, para. 2.
[67] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.96, 186.97, 186.98.
[68] JS31, para. 1 and Recommendations.
[69] JS36, page 1.
[70] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.135.
[71] HRW, pp. 3-4.
[72] AN, para. 9, 21, and 22.
[73] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.176, 186.177, 186.178, 186.179.
[74] ACFTU, para. 10. See also JS4, para 46.
[75] CHRS, CASS, para. 13, 14, and 15. See also BZMWLARC, para. 7.
[76] JS4, para 16.
[77] LAC, paras 29 and 37.
[78] HKCTU, para 37.
[79] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.180, 186.181, 186.182, 186.186, 186.187.

[80] JS15, paras. 10 - 11. See also CCCS, para. 3.
[81] ACFTU, para. 11.
[82] JS31, para. 17.
[83] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.188, 186.189, 186.190, 186.191, 186.192, 186.195.
[84] Fundavivienda, para. 9. See also CFPA, para. 11.
[85] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.199, 186.200, 186.201, 186.202, 186.203, 186.204.
[86] SESH, para. D. See also CHINAFPA, para. 2.
[87] TAG-NY, para. 13, 24 and 25.
[88] Leitner Center, p. 8.
[89] CFPA, para 11, 12, 14, and 15.
[90] CS, part. C.
[91] HIA, para. 3.
[92] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.39, 186.40, 186.41, 186.42, 186.43, 186.44, 186.45, 186.46, 186.48, 186.205, 186.206, 186.207, 186.208, 186.209, 186.210, 186.211, 186.212, 186.213, 186.214, 186.215, 186.216, 186.217, 186.218.
[93] IAHRE, para. 1, 2 and 15.
[94] CSHRS, para. 7 and 8.
[95] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.91, 186.92, 186.93, 186.94, 186.95, 186.99, 186.171.
[96] SCW, para 3. See also FMC, paras. 1-21.
[97] CWDF, para. 11.
[98] JS1, paras. 7, 13, 19, 24 and 26.
[99] JS36, para. 9. See also LWU, para. 12.
[100] JS37, para. 6 and 7.
[101] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.77, 186.78, 186.79, 186.80, 186.81, 186.82, 186.83, 136.86, 186.87, 186.101, 186.104, 186.134.
[102] GIEACPC, paras. 1.1 and 2.
[103] BCLARC, para. 10 and 11. See also HRWC, p.1.
[104] CPAPD, para. 4.
[105] JS31, para. 2, 3, 7, 16, and 21.
[106] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.100, 186.102, 186.103, 186.105, 186.106.
[107] LWU, para. 7.
[108] BDPF, para. 8. See also CDPF, paras. 12 and 13.
[109] CFHRD, para. 8 and 9.
[110] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.196, 186.197, 186.219, 186.220, 186.221, 186.222, 186.223, 186.224, 186.225, 186.226, 186.228, 186.229, 186.230, 186.231, 186.232, 186.233, 186.234, 186.235, 186.236, 186.237, 186.238.
[111] STPI, part 4. See also ACFD, paras. 2 and 3-2; CUAES, paras. 7.1 and 7.2.
[112] JS35, paras. 5, 11, 15, and 18. See also AI, pp. 6 and 8.
[113] JS35, para. 5. See alsoCAPDTC, paras. 12 and 13; and CTRC, para. 15.
[114] CTC, page 5. See also Cemafee2018, paras.3-8; JS23, part 2.20.
[115] CEMAEE, para. 7 and 8.
[116] HRW, page 1. See also AACGCJ, paras. 17-18.
[117] CS, part E.
[118] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.241, 186.242, 186.243.
[119] BZWM, para. 7.
[120] JS4, paras. 47 and 48. See also CFPA, paras. 4 and 13.
[121] JS31, paras. 3 and 8.
[122] CHNK, part 1.1.1.
[123] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/5/Add.1, paras. 186.33, 186.34, 186.35, 186.36, 186.37, 186.38, 186.58, 186.59.
[124] JS5, para. 15. See also HKUL, para.2.
[125] CHRF, part I.
[126] SoCO, page 5 and 6.
[127] JS6, paras. 7,10, 11, 17.
[128] JS9, para. 53.
[129] PFL, para. 2.4.
[130] HIA, para. 7.
[131] JS9, para. 70.

[132] GIEACPC, para. 3.1.
[133] JS4, para. 49.
[134] JS9, paras. 87 and 90.
[135] JS9, paras. 26, 50, 75 and 96.
[136] NMA, page 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10.